



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1859.

We are not yet without hopes, that after all the recent affair at Harper's Ferry, and the course since pursued by certain leaders in the Republican party at the North, may be the means of disintegrating and breaking up that party. It may draw a distinct line between the Traitors who use the Republican party as an instrument for dissolving the Union, and those who will not consent to treason or consort with traitors. The Washington Constitution remarks:—

"The numbers of those who are in favor of the irrepressible conflict, are not few or despicable. Our antagonists, they are numerous, and their purpose is deadly. But those who stand by the Constitution, and will not under any circumstances, 'let the Union slide,' are far more numerous, and their purpose commends itself to the warlike and most enthusiastic support of every honest man to whom truth, peace, and righteousness are preferable to falsehood, unholiness, strife, and most diabolical wickedness."

The Richmond Enquirer has an editorial complaining that there are traitors in the Democratic camp in New York, and stating that apathy lost the late election. It says: "But, whatever may be the cause, this apathy is not confined to New York. It is general throughout the Northern States, and it is almost equally ominous with the loud expressions of sympathy with treason, to which it is lending aid direct and indirect. Very ominous too—but in another direction—is the silence which pervades the Southern States. There are few public meetings—no public harangues on the subject—and the press has exhibited a moderation almost unexampled. If we are not much mistaken, this is the silence of determination—one of those calms on the political ocean which precede the storm of intense agitation—perhaps the very hurricane of revolution itself. Men are earnestly consulting the necessity for some extraordinary action. The existing cause will determine the question—not shall we act—but how shall we act?—The determination of this question depends to a very great extent on the continued apathy or the awakened energy of our conservative brethren at the North."

It seems that Governor Brown of Georgia, gives it as his very decided opinion, that our public affairs during the last six years have been constantly going from bad to worse, until at the present day a spirit of sectional animosity has taken permanent possession of the body politic. The National Intelligencer remarks on this:—"As during this period the Democracy have had undisputed control of the Federal Government in all its great departments, plain minds might be led to suppose that they were possibly in some way to some degree responsible for the unhappy deterioration which he deplors; but this is an inference which does not appear to have suggested itself to the Governor's mind."

Gov. McWille, of Mississippi, in his annual message, recommends that the Legislature should make it the duty of the Governor in the event of the election of a black republican to the presidency of the United States, in November, 1860, to issue his proclamation ordering an election for delegates to a State convention, to be held on the first Monday of December next thereafter, and that said delegates be appointed to assemble at the capital, in the city of Jackson, on the third Monday of the said month of December, 1860, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may meet the exigency of the occasion. He further recommends that the other Southern States be invited to co-operate with Mississippi.

A Chocaw Nation correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, under date of October 26, writes as follows:—"Bishop Paine, of the M. E. Church South, preached an able sermon here yesterday. He is on his way to attend the Indian Mission Conference, which convenes at the Creek agency on Thursday next. The bishop had a providential escape from death only a few days since, near Bentonville, in Arkansas. The stage in which he was travelling upset, and the horses took fright, and dashed off at a furious rate, dragging the vehicle over a rocky road, fracturing two of the bishop's ribs on the left side and confining him inside until the top of the coach was broken to pieces."

An improvement in dredging has been made by a citizen of Madison, Indiana, of which the Times of that place speaks in terms of strong commendation. The machine is known as "Bishop's Improved Patent Dredger," and is said to have performed work of a character far beyond anything ever accomplished by any previous invention of the kind. It cuts its way through "a bar of gravel and boulders" in the Ohio river in front of Madison, at the rate of a hundred feet in half an hour, with complete success, and in the opinion of a person experienced in such matters was thought capable of "passing through a sand bar at the rate of a mile an hour."

The recent arrivals brings us intelligence concerning the progress of the great Emancipation movement in Russia. No check has been given to it by the government, as was reported a short time since, but on the contrary, the central committee is steadily going forward with its plan, and are seeking to obtain a modification of the original plan which fixed the period of twelve years, for the regulation of the territorial relations between peasants and their masters.

Two genuine Africans were exhibited at the Columbia (S. C.) fair grounds on Saturday last. The South Carolinian in noticing the fact, condemns it, and loudly disapproves of this "open demonstration of a violation of the laws." The journal adds:—"We cannot doubt that the framers of our Federal Constitution intended the Federal Congress to have full control of the trade, and that the Southern States expected it would be prohibited."

The payment of members of Congress at the beginning of the next session will absorb one million. The postoffice deficiency appropriation bill will probably pass by the 1st of January, and this may require seven or eight millions—that is, including one-half of the estimated amount of the deficiency for the present fiscal year. The estimates of the several departments for the next fiscal year will show a considerable reduction from those of the present year.

Recent arrivals from South America bring intelligence of a terrible earthquake at Copiapa, in Chili, by which more than one-half of the town was destroyed, and causing a great loss of life. The shock was sensibly felt at Caldera, about twenty-five miles distant. It is reported that the water in the harbor receded some twenty-three feet, and vessels at anchor swayed to and fro as if in a heavy sea.

According to the thermometrical record kept at the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, the change of temperature on Sunday last, was very remarkable, resembling in its suddenness and range the northern of Texas. At 10 A. M., the thermometer stood at 62°; and at 9.30 P. M., at 29°, a fall, in less than twelve hours, of thirty-two and three quarter degrees.

A public meeting at the Court House of Caroline County, Va., last Monday, passed resolutions approving of the course of President Buchanan and Gov. Wise, in the late Harper's Ferry episode, and also tendering a vote of thanks to these two officials, as well as to the citizens and soldiers aiding, for the prompt and decisive manner in which they had quelled the rebellion.

Twenty of those implicated in the conspiracy in Hayti, during which the President's daughter was assassinated, have been condemned to death, and sixteen suffered the penalty. One was respited, and three are in another country; out of the reach of justice. Gen. Delva and his son, Lt. Delva, were also condemned to death, but they are safe in France.

The Utica Observer of the 10th says that Gerrit Smith, though very deranged, is not violent. He is suffering from bodily as well as mental illness. In the asylum he occupies the room tenanted by the Hon. John M. Niles, formerly United States Senator from the State of Connecticut.

The Schiller Festivals all over the country have gone off with great eclat, according to all accounts. Even the Americans celebrated the day in New York, and Richmond. How many of the poets of the present day will be remembered one hundred years hence?

Southern planters are now actively engaged in cotton-picking and sugar-making. The past two weeks have been dry and very favorable for picking cotton. In some localities complaints of short crops are made, but prospects generally seem to be favorable.

The Fredericksburg Herald learns that Mr. George W. Burke, of Caroline County, lost his carriage house, out-houses, carriage, implements, tobacco, &c., by fire, on Monday night two weeks. Loss from \$1,000 to \$1,200. It is not known how it occurred.

The last meeting of the New York "Hard" Central Committee, was attended by only one member, and he adjourned without taking any action on the election of Delegates to the Charleston Convention.

We have received the November number of the Southern Literary Messenger. It contains an excellent variety, and continues to be well worth the support of the public.

Extensive fires in the woods have recently occurred on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Fires on the prairies in Illinois, on the Railroad lines, are also noticed.

The Legislature of New Jersey will stand, politically, on joint ballot—Democrats 41, (just a majority)—Opposition 36—Americans 5—Independent Democrat 1.

John G. Sax, the poet, will lecture in Fredericksburg next Monday-night.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—The Dayton Journal gives an authoritative denial to the statement that Gov. Corwin will not be a candidate for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. It says that Mr. Corwin desires it to be understood that he is a candidate, and that his name will be presented to the House.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 14.—A hurricane swept over this State yesterday, doing considerable damage.

Mrs. Yankee Robinson, of circus notoriety, died here this morning.

Boston, Nov. 15.—The ship Favorite, whose loss was recently reported, was insured in State street for \$50,000.

The grand jury have indicted Barnham the liquor agent, for selling adulterated liquors.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—The suspension bridge over the Scioto river, at Portsmouth, Ohio, fell to-day, killing two men who were passing over it at the time.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—To-night Judge Douglas is decidedly better. Mrs. Douglas is improving slowly.

A large body of Knight Templars are putting a new Grand Chapter of Maryland into operation at the National. Fine martial music enlivens the scene, and a splendid banquet is in progress.

Boston, Nov. 15.—Mr. Barnham, the liquor agent of the State, having expressed a willingness to produce the books of the agency, asked for by the committee of investigation, was this morning brought before the House. The House proposed the direct question to him, if he would now produce the books asked for? After equivocating, he directly refused by answering "No," when Mr. Speaker Hale made out his commitment, and he was again remanded to jail.

The Electoral College of 1860.

The Northern States will be entitled to votes in the electoral college, as follows:

Maine..... 3
New Hampshire..... 3
Vermont..... 3
Massachusetts..... 11
Rhode Island..... 4
Connecticut..... 7
New York..... 35
New Jersey..... 7
Pennsylvania..... 23
Ohio..... 23
Total..... 186

The Southern States will be entitled to votes in the electoral college, as follows:

Virginia..... 12
Delaware..... 3
Maryland..... 10
North Carolina..... 12
South Carolina..... 8
Georgia..... 10
Alabama..... 7
Mississippi..... 7
Louisiana..... 7
Florida..... 5
Texas..... 10
Total..... 104

Total..... 290

Total vote of Northern States..... 186
Total vote of Southern States..... 104
Aggregate vote of Northern and Southern States..... 290
Number necessary to elect a President..... 145

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

A letter from Sevastopol, dated September 27th, to the Boston Courier, contains the following:—"Early in August the heavens were hung in black by clouds of locusts, which, after floating over the city, settled in masses three feet and more in thickness, upon Holland garden, on the north side of the city, covering all the trees, bushes, and fruit, and by their weight breaking the boughs of every tree on the estate except the willows, and strewing the ground with at least fifty cart loads of wood."

A new plank has been added of late to the Republican platform, the object of which seems to be to engage the sympathies of the negroes for the free people of color, as well as for those held to service. As the free blacks cannot enjoy, anywhere in the free States, the advantages of equal social condition with the whites, it is proposed to colonize them in some portion of America, out of the present limits of the United States, where they can be under such protection as this government may be willing or able to afford them.

In Leghorn, on the 7th ultimo, a remarkable scene took place. For the first time the Jews of that city offered up a prayer for a Christian prince, and invoked the blessing of Heaven upon Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia. The prayer was recited by Signor Roberto Funaro. At the first word the three thousand Jews present, with the exception of a few old men, rose to their feet, and remained standing until the close of the prayer, to which they all responded with an overwhelming "Amen."

Grisi and Mario were obliged, after two attempts to sing in Madrid, to throw up their engagement and leave the city. The first evening they were driven from the stage by hisses and yells and other demonstrations which made it impossible for them to proceed. Grisi made an appeal to the public in the papers the following day, but a second attempt to sing met with no better success. A Paris letter writer ascribes the demonstration to a feeling against Mario, whose first wife was a Spanish heiress, who he deserted, after he had squandered her fortune, causing her to die broken hearted.

A dissipated young man named Francis Gilbert, committed suicide in Pittsburg, Pa., last Saturday. He was 26 years of age; the son of a wealthy and respectable druggist of Philadelphia, head of the firm of Gilbert & Co. He had studied medicine, took a diploma at the Pennsylvania College of Medicine, and occupied the position of assistant surgeon in the Eastern Pennsylvania Hospital for one year.

That a municipal corporation in these United States, in these times, should be compelled to advertise for some person to accept an office is incredible. Yet it is a fact.—The people of Glendale, Ohio, are in that condition. We copy the following advertisement:—"WANTED.—In Glendale, an active, industrious, sober man, of judicious temper and strong body, to act as marshal. Pay, four hundred dollars a year and fees."

The annual report of the Board of Directors of the Virginia Central Railroad Company has just been published. The gross receipts this year are \$652,405; last year, \$687,038.07; increase, \$65,666.33. Expenses of administration last year, \$290,056.03; this year, \$267,708.01; decrease, \$20,348.02. The increased revenue and diminished expenses make a practical improvement equal to \$85,714.05.

As an evidence of the abandoned character of the men who were engaged in Brown's lawless enterprise, (says the Winchester Republican) a mulatto woman belonging to Col. Lewis W. Washington was taken prisoner, and whilst the party were about starting in their carriage for Harper's Ferry, Stevens one of Brown's right hand officers, lingered behind, and offered violence to her person.

Through the energy of the American consular authorities at Beirut, the perpetrators of the outrage upon the Dickinson (American) family have at last been brought to justice. Four of the accused have been imprisoned for life, and the dead body of the fifth and principal criminal had been brought into Beirut.

In the trial of the gipsies at Prince William Court on Tuesday week, for robbing Mr. T. Holmes, the man—Nelson Cooper was his name—was acquitted. His wife was put on bail with security at \$250. She deposited the sum with her security, and left.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, says in his late message to the Legislature, that the State has derived the past year \$420,000 net profits from the Western and Atlantic Railroad, notwithstanding expensive repairs made on it. He estimates the road to have cost the State \$444,000.

On Thursday night last, the house owned by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, but occupied by Mr. J. D. Wells and family, in Frederick, Maryland, was attacked by a party of men disguised, who used axes and crowbars, the family driven out, and the house totally demolished.

A public meeting at Pittsylvania C. H., on the 5th inst., declared in favor of a railroad from Danville to Lynchburg, and invited the counties particularly interested to meet in Convention at Pittsylvania C. H. on the 23d instant.

Gen. Tom Thumb will be 22 years old in January next. He resides in Bridgeport, Conn., where he owns a fine house on the main street, valued at over \$50,000. He drives a pony which he says will travel a mile in three minutes.

The dread of a "French invasion" is evidently gaining strength and intensity in England. The organization of "Rifle Corps" is going on in every quarter, and almost every newspaper we open—from the Thunderer down—has a leader on the subject.

The St. Louis Republican says it has been assured by a confidential friend of Mr. Bates that the opinions in relation to the slavery question, attributed to him by the Evening News of that city, were not authorized.

A man who stole a horse from Mr. C. B. Green, of Westminster county, has been arrested. His name is Charles C. Thompson, alias James W. Alvis, and he hails from Hanover county.

It is calculated that there is a waste of the Croton water in New York, to the amount of 13,000,000 gallons per day. The Boards are considering measures to prevent or modify this waste.

The Courrier de Charlevoix announces that Dr. Defontaine, of Mons, has discovered a cure for cholera. He has applied electro-galvanism to his patients, and has obtained by this system astonishing results.

They got news at England of the Harper's Ferry outbreak by the steamer Circassian.—It created something of a "sensation." The London papers printed it as telegraphed from Liverpool, with big headlines.

At a union prayer meeting held in the lecture room of Dr. Cheever's Church, New York, urgent prayers were offered on behalf of John Brown and his associates, and two petitions informally signed, requesting Gov. Wise to interpose Executive clemency to prevent the operation of the sentence of death.—The meeting thoroughly endorsed the spirit of the Harper's Ferry invaders. A meeting of Radical Abolitionists was held at the Cooper Institute to consult as to the best method of liberating the condemned, and to secure the passage of a personal liberty bill.

The trial of Thomas G. Rutherford for improper intimacy with the female inmates of the Pittsburg (Pa.) House of Refuge, in which he was Superintendent, has resulted in his conviction. It is perhaps sufficient to say that, from the evidence arrayed against him, such a result was not unanticipated.

There was a severe thunder storm at Cincinnati, on Saturday morning last. The house of A. P. Rose was struck by lightning, and considerably damaged. Mr. R. was rendered senseless, his right hand injured, and his clothing partially torn off.

The Ministers of all denominations in Fredericksburg, have agreed to observe the 24th as a day of Thanksgiving, and services will be held in all the Churches. The Mayor will recommend that the day be observed generally by the citizens.

The house at March, in which Schiller was born, and which has long been occupied by a baker, has been purchased, and is to be kept as a public memorial, a new shrine for the poetic genius.

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy denies the story that the Hon. Charles Sumner is "about to resign his seat in the Senate, marry a wife, and take up his permanent residence in England."

Hon. R. G. Beale, a native of Virginia and Judge of the Sixth District Court, La., died in West Baton Rouge, last week, at the early age of 38 years.

Ira Garrett has been clerk of the Circuit Court of Albemarle, Va., for 35 years, and it is said, has always been present in his seat at court.

There was a fall of snow on the mountains of Southwestern Virginia, on Sunday last, of some one and a half to two inches in depth.

At the Norfolk fair grounds on Saturday a man ran ten miles in one hour and four seconds. But for the four seconds he would have received a prize of \$200.

Eli Thayer kept at work at Ceredo, his Virginia free colony. Several New England families have lately purchased homes there.

Mr. Well, a resident of New Orleans, it is said, has just returned home from England, where he disposed of a patent for fish hooks, of his own invention, for \$25,000.

Gov. Ashbel P. Willard, of Illinois, is in Richmond, Va., to intercede with Gov. Wise for the life of his brother-in-law, Cook.

New Orleans.

The state of morality and regard of human life is pretty low in New Orleans. There is scarcely a day passes without some horrible deed of blood being enacted. Each day the local columns of the newspapers contain one or more "atrocious murders," "mysterious murders," or diabolical outrages. On Wednesday, Nov. 9th, the daily journals contained accounts of no less than three murders, not to mention other minor crimes. Of these murders, one was said to have been committed by a policeman. The victim was an unoffending young man, a clerk, who while quietly walking in company with a friend, was interrogated as to his having a halloo for Parker (a political candidate,) and on answering in the negative, was shot down by one who should have been first to keep the peace. On the night before, an old woman, sixty years of age, a fortune-teller by profession, was mysteriously murdered in her own house by some one unknown, for the purpose of obtaining the little money she possessed. The other murder was also committed by unknown persons, the unfortunate victim being one Patrick Shields, who having imbibed too freely, cried out in the street, "hurrah for Harrison," in response to a similar expression from some persons on the opposite side. The crowd, or some one in it, mistaking that he was lying, and he was then pursued and killed.

Of late, bands of incendiaries seem to have been let loose upon the town, and by the torch have destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods. The dreadful state of affairs is thus noticed by the True Delta of the 8th instant:—"It appears pretty clear to our minds that our city is at this moment infested by an organized band of incendiaries, who taking advantage of the license usually accorded to those characters about election times, and very probably also having managed to commend themselves as partisans of contending factions, avail themselves of the impunity of such success to go about firing the city and deprecating in the confusion their atrocious proceedings, against upon the victims of the conflagration."

Products of the United States.

The New York Courier publishes the following estimate upon the products of the year. The hay and wheat crops of the present year are known with considerable accuracy. The corn crop is sufficiently matured to form a tolerably correct estimate of it, and the same with the cotton crop. The productions of the other staples are taken from the last Patent Office returns, etc., allowing for a fair increase. We have, then, the amount and value of the agricultural products for the present year nearly as follows:

Products.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn.....	750,000,000	\$450,000,000
Hay (tons).....	25,000,000	300,000,000
Wheat.....	205,000,000	225,500,000
Cotton (bales).....	3,800,000	190,000,000
Potatoes.....	1,000,000,000	60,000,000
Oats.....	1,000,000,000	60,000,000
Sugar.....	1,000,000,000	40,000,000
Tobacco.....	700,000,000	30,000,000
Other products.....		250,000,000
Total.....		\$1,690,500,000

If to these we add the coal and gold crops, both of which seem to be classed among unmanufactured products, we would have nearly seventeen hundred millions of dollars, or nearly sixty dollars for each inhabitant of the whole country, coming to us yearly from the bounty of mother earth.

Incendiary Fires.

We find the following items in the Charleston Independent Democrat of yesterday morning.

"FIRE.—On Saturday evening last, a stable belonging to Geo. H. Tate, esq., together with his two carriage-houses, were burned.—This was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A negro by saw a white man lurking near the premises, just before the fire was discovered.

We learn that the barn of Col. J. W. Ware, of Clarke, together with 1200 bushels of wheat, and a large quantity of provender, was consumed by fire on Saturday night last. The work again, it is supposed, of an incendiary.

This makes the fifth conflagration which has occurred in one week in a radius of 15 miles, taking Charleston as the centre."

Ought Brown to Hang?

We would recommend the earnest perusal of the following story, to the N. A. Christian Observer. The whole course of this very able edited journal, from the moment of the outbreak at Harper's Ferry, has been such as to command the sympathy and support of conservative men throughout the Union.—As a newspaper, it has performed the full duty of "God's true and gentle minister," and the secular department of the journal has been sincerely devoted to the maintenance of that spirit of patriotism which co-exists with religion "pure and undefiled."

"There may be reasons of policy or expediency for commuting the sentence, but we are not in the nature of the crime or the circumstances attending its commission, unless Brown was insane, to call for clemency in the case."

"On the contrary, in the deed, the object, the long cool, deliberate, malignant, murderous calculation and preparation with which they murdered the first negro who fell into their hands, the pertinacity with which they held out when their inhuman designs were baffled, the slaughter of unoffending citizens, and the avowed purpose to ravage the country and usurp the government, there is every element that goes to constitute the highest crime known to the laws of God and man. It is a moral wonder that any one, in his senses, who believes that a murderer ought to be put to death, should doubt that this murderer deserves to die. In every intelligent Christian mind there is a sense of right and wrong that for a moment may be obscured by sympathy with suffering, so that it fails to utter itself correctly when it speaks, but the sober judgment of the Christian world responds to the sentence which God and man has pronounced upon the murderer: 'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.'"

There are interests most awful to be contemplated, when we decide to extend sympathy and forgiveness to such crimes as this. Where is law, where is safety, where is virtue, where is the distinction between right and wrong, where is the difference between reward and punishment, if we are to pardon these men? Is there any crime known to the laws, or any circumstances under which crime can be committed, or any antecedents or consequences of crime, that would call for the extreme punishment, which are not pre-eminently present in this case?

"Punishment in the government of God and man does not spring from a spirit of revenge. It is the fruit of love. Love demands that who has made war upon society shall die. Philanthropy, the love of man, the love of the human race, the love of the greatest number, requires that murderers be punished, as God, who is love, ordained. It would be absurd ground that a man who murders his fellow man to benefit others, shall instead of being punished, be honored as a hero, our own blood may to-morrow be required by a band of conspirators and assassins who believe the country will be benefited by their death. Regicide has been defended on this principle. But the same logic justifies every man in taking the law into his own hands, and slaying his neighbors whenever he thinks society will be benefited by losing a little blood. In our country the people are the sovereign. Brown undertook to kill the white people to set the blacks free just as the assassin of Paris has done after him, in the name of liberty, sought to slay the sovereign government they would overthrow."

It is all wrong. And we tremble less in the face of the fact, that there is abroad in the land a sentiment that would shield him and others from the just consequences of their crimes. When those men embarked in this war upon the State, when they prepared guns for the white men, and a thousand spears for the blacks, to be used in barbarous slaughter; when they intruded their hands in blood by taking the first victim (an honest colored man) to make resistance, but the only taking to escape from their hands; and murdering him in cold blood; when they refused to lay down their arms after being overpowered, and continued their murderous work, they threw away all claim to compassion, and put themselves on the hazard of the revolution they had begun. If others can find any cause for pardoning such crime, we cannot."

The Bark Messenger Bird.

We have heretofore given the particulars of this remarkable case of barometry so far as it was known. It will be remembered that the captain ran away with his vessel and cargo from Rio around Cape Horn, after clearing for this port. It now appears that he did not confine himself to the disposal of the cargo and to borrowing money on a bottom bond, but has swindled other parties in the Pacific. We learn that Messrs. W. W. De Forest & Co., merchants of this city, have recently received powers of attorney from one of their correspondents at Valparaiso, authorizing them to interfere in behalf of the bark in reference to the shipment of dollars and silver to the value of \$12,000, made under the following circumstances: John H. Delee, the master, received this shipment of silver on board the Messenger Bird at Valparaiso, ostensibly bound for San Francisco, Cal., agreeing to deliver the same as per bill of lading at that port, unto Messrs. Hollman Bros. & Co., the freight being prepaid. Instead of proceeding to San Francisco, the Messenger Bird went to Tahiti (one of the Society Islands), where Delee, besides disposing of another portion of the 4,800 bags of coffee, originally taken on board at Rio Janeiro, on freight for New York via Hampton Roads, sold the silver for his own profit. The bark the Messenger Bird cleared for Australia, but went instead to Lytleton, New Zealand, where she arrived on the 15th of June last, and sailed again on the 18th of the same month, ostensibly for Guam (Ladrones or Marianne Islands,) since when nothing further has been heard of her.

It appears that since his departure from Valparaiso, Delee has acted the part of a desperado, delegating the dignity of captain or master to some one else on board the vessel—a device, no doubt, intended to avoid suspicion and give color to the control exercised by him over the cargo. As he has already passed by the names of "Punches," "Lieut. Oliver, United States Navy," "John H. Delee," &c., &c., he no doubt, assumes a new alias with every new phase in his piratical career.

We learn that orders for the arrest of Delee have been issued by the Department of State at Washington, addressed to all our Ministers and Consuls abroad. Any information in regard to him, his vessel, (the name of which has doubtless also been changed,) or his or her movements, will no doubt be most readily received by Messrs. W. W. De Forest & Co., or other parties in the United States interested in bringing this man to justice.

Orders for insurance on this shipment of dollars and silver at Valparaiso, unfortunately reached London after the bark had sailed. Delee (of the cargo) coffee taken at Rio de Janeiro) has already been known there, and the shipper of the silver, besides having prepaid freight upon it, is uninsured. N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Clement L. Idler has been appointed postmaster at Danielsville, Spotsylvania county, Va., vice B. M. Brickner, resigned.

CLOVER SEED.—20 bush. New Crop, for sale by
CLOVER SEED.—20 bush. New Crop, for sale by
ALEXANDRIA.—100 bush. Altwies, for sale by
ALEXANDRIA.—100 bush. Altwies, for sale by

Important letter of Louis Napoleon.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that he has received from a friend in Italy, the following letter, addressed by the Emperor of the French, on the 20th October, to the King of Sardinia, and he has no hesitation in guaranteeing its perfect authenticity:

"PALACE OF ST. CLOUD, October 20, 1859.
MONSIEUR MON FRERE: I write to-day to your Majesty in order to set forth to you the present situation of affairs, to remind you of the past, and to settle with you the course which ought to be followed for the future.—The circumstances are grave. It is requisite to lay aside illusions and sterile regrets, and to examine carefully the real state of affairs. Thus, the question is not now whether I have done well or ill in making peace at Villafranca, but rather to obtain from the treaty, results the most favorable for the pacification of Italy and for the repose of Europe."

Before entering on the discussion of this question I am anxious to recall once more to your Majesty, the obstacles which render every definitive negotiation and every definitive treaty so difficult.

In point of fact war has often fewer complications than peace. In the former, two interests only are in presence of each other—the attack and the defence; in the latter, on the contrary, the point is to reconcile a multitude of interests—often of an opposite character. This is what actually occurred at the moment of the peace. It was necessary to conclude a treaty that should secure in the best manner possible the independence of Italy, which should satisfy Piedmont and the wishes of the population, and yet which should not wound the Catholic sentiment or the rights of the Sovereigns in whom Europe felt an interest.

I believed then that if the Emperor of Austria wished to come to a frank understanding with me, with a view of bringing about this important result, the causes of antagonism which for centuries had divided these two Empires would disappear, and that the regeneration of Italy would be effected by common accord and without further bloodshed.

I now state what, in my opinion, the essential conditions of that regeneration: Italy to be composed of several independent States, united by a federal bond.

Each of these States to adopt a particular representative system and salutary reforms. The Confederation to then ratify the principle of Italian nationality, to have but one flag, but one system of customs, and one currency.

The directing centre to be at Rome, which should be composed of representatives named by the Sovereigns from a list prepared by the Chambers, in order that, in this species of Diet, the influence of the reigning families suspected of a leaning towards Austria, should be counterbalanced by the element resulting from election.